

**Pearson Edexcel  
Functional Skills**

**English**

**Level 2**

**Component 2: Reading**

19 – 23 March 2018

**Text Booklet**

Paper Reference

**E202/01**

**Do not return this Text Booklet with the question paper.**

**Information**

- This Text Booklet contains the three texts required for the Level 2 Component 2: Reading examination.
- This Text Booklet must be securely destroyed by the centre immediately after the exam has been completed.
- Learners must not therefore write any responses to questions in this Text Booklet.
- Only answers given in the answer booklet will be marked.

**Advice**

- Read all three texts before you attempt to answer the questions.

**P58648A**

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



*Turn over* ►



**Pearson**

## Text A

### A good idea or a step back in time?



We all know how roads work. There are timed traffic lights, road signs and lane divisions. Recently, roads in Europe have been designed with few signs or markings and no traffic lights. These are called 'shared spaces', areas of road where cyclists, pedestrians and drivers mix together without the usual traffic rules telling them what to do.

Urban planners, who design and plan our towns and cities, are creating more shared spaces around the world. A few years ago, Ben Hamilton-Baillie, an urban planner, brought this cutting edge idea to Britain. His company designs spaces with no roundabouts, road signs, crossings or kerbs. It is considered that designing roads as shared spaces can result in more thoughtful, safer driving.

In 2011, his company redesigned a large junction in the centre of Poynton, a small town in Cheshire. Poynton has two main roads that cross in the centre, destroying

any sense of community and making pedestrians feel unsafe. Hamilton-Baillie's company designed a figure of eight in the centre to make drivers concentrate and be more aware of their surroundings. Cars drove more slowly which also cut levels of air pollution in the area.

However, not all shared space schemes are as successful. For example, the redesign of Elwick Road junction in Ashford was unpopular. Elwick Road used to be part of a ring road and is full of fast moving traffic. Cars rarely gave way to pedestrians at the new junction, even at marked 'courtesy crossings'. Parents complained it was dangerous and didn't want their children crossing the junction alone.

Shared spaces might not work well on large city roads with a lot of fast cars, especially as there will be more cars in the future. But slower local roads can benefit from shared space. This is mainly due to increased co-operation between drivers, cyclists and pedestrians. Shared spaces work extremely well in these areas and can boost community spirit.

Hamilton-Baillie says: 'In historical film clips, we notice that everyone's sharing space and co-operating with each other without the need for rules. It's the way roads have always been!'

Source: Adapted from: <http://www.citymetric.com/skylines/shared-spaces-clever-trick-safer-roads-or-step-backwards-chaos-981>



# Plans over Time

## Chapter 1

**H**undreds of years ago, most English people lived and worked in small villages in the countryside. Then, from the 1750s, new industries started to develop in urban areas throughout the country, using new machinery that had been invented. People had to move to towns and cities to find jobs in factories, earn a living and support their families.

**H**ouses were built cheaply and quickly in cities and towns. However, most houses didn't have running water or toilets. Drinking water was polluted because people got it from the same rivers that sewage drained into. Huge industrial factories belched out dirty smoke which polluted the air. The unhealthy conditions caused diseases such as smallpox and dysentery to spread through communities.

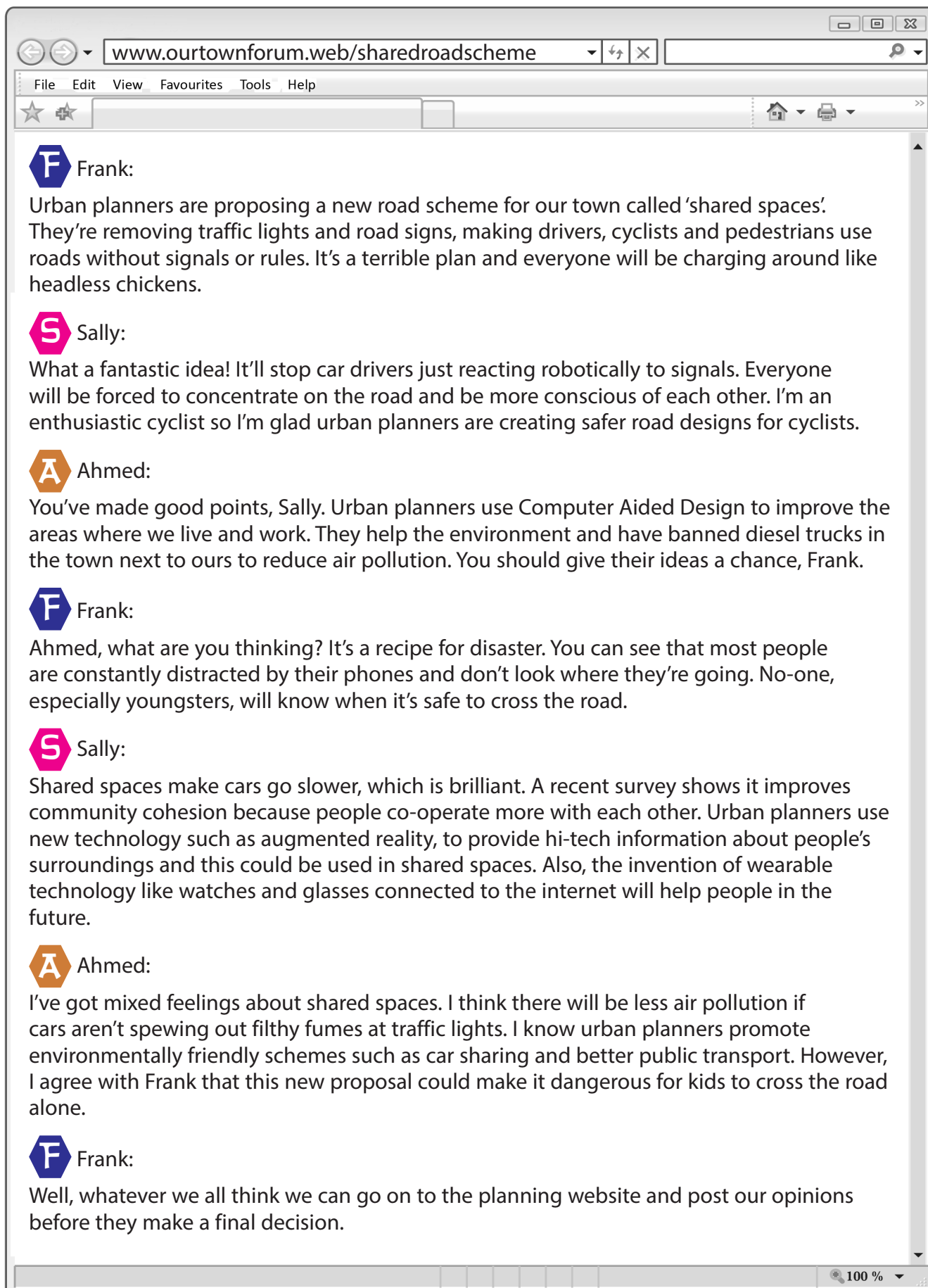
**U**rban planning was started in the 1800s to improve the quality of life for people who were living in unclean conditions. The government realised that if living standards were raised then people would get healthier and they could work longer hours. It took a lot of blood, sweat and tears, but urban planners started to make improvements. Gradually, all homes had clean water and toilets connected to a sewage system.

**I**n the late 19th century, towns and cities grew in size and population. In the 20th century, urban planners had to design bigger roads because of the increase of cars, trucks and bikes. Now, they use 3D mapping technology as a planning tool to create more accurate designs.

**I**n the future, the population is expected to rise further so urban planners must plan more housing. There will be more cars on the roads so it is important that people, especially young people, are safe when crossing roads. To help reduce car use, urban planners have designed mobile phone apps for car sharing schemes. Urban planners also use technology to communicate, for example through social networking sites, to tell people about their work and through online consultations about new projects.



## Text C



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing "www.ourtownforum.web/sharedroadscheme". The browser interface includes a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Favourites", "Tools", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a search bar and navigation icons. The main content area displays a forum thread with several posts:

**F** Frank:  
Urban planners are proposing a new road scheme for our town called 'shared spaces'. They're removing traffic lights and road signs, making drivers, cyclists and pedestrians use roads without signals or rules. It's a terrible plan and everyone will be charging around like headless chickens.

**S** Sally:  
What a fantastic idea! It'll stop car drivers just reacting robotically to signals. Everyone will be forced to concentrate on the road and be more conscious of each other. I'm an enthusiastic cyclist so I'm glad urban planners are creating safer road designs for cyclists.

**A** Ahmed:  
You've made good points, Sally. Urban planners use Computer Aided Design to improve the areas where we live and work. They help the environment and have banned diesel trucks in the town next to ours to reduce air pollution. You should give their ideas a chance, Frank.

**F** Frank:  
Ahmed, what are you thinking? It's a recipe for disaster. You can see that most people are constantly distracted by their phones and don't look where they're going. No-one, especially youngsters, will know when it's safe to cross the road.

**S** Sally:  
Shared spaces make cars go slower, which is brilliant. A recent survey shows it improves community cohesion because people co-operate more with each other. Urban planners use new technology such as augmented reality, to provide hi-tech information about people's surroundings and this could be used in shared spaces. Also, the invention of wearable technology like watches and glasses connected to the internet will help people in the future.

**A** Ahmed:  
I've got mixed feelings about shared spaces. I think there will be less air pollution if cars aren't spewing out filthy fumes at traffic lights. I know urban planners promote environmentally friendly schemes such as car sharing and better public transport. However, I agree with Frank that this new proposal could make it dangerous for kids to cross the road alone.

**F** Frank:  
Well, whatever we all think we can go on to the planning website and post our opinions before they make a final decision.

The browser's status bar at the bottom right shows a magnifying glass icon and "100 %".



Write your name below.

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel  
Functional Skills**

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--

**English**

**Level 2**

**Component 2: Reading**

19 – 23 March 2018

**Time: 60 minutes**

Paper Reference

**E202/01**

**You MUST have the correct Text Booklet.  
You may use a dictionary.**

Total Marks

**My signature confirms that I will not discuss the content of the test with anyone until the end of the 5 day test window.**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Sign the declaration.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 30.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- This question paper assesses your reading skills, not your writing skills.

### Advice

- Read all three texts before you attempt to answer the questions.
- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P58648A

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



Pearson

**Context**

You recently watched a TV programme on urban planning. You decide to find out more.

**Instructions**

Read Text A, Text B and Text C in the Text Booklet, then answer questions 1 – 13.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Answer question 1 with a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 1 The writer of Text A believes that:
- A historical film clips of cities are popular
  - B roads used shared spaces a long time ago
  - C shared spaces work better on busy roads
  - D cities with shared cycle schemes are safer

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2 In Text A, what do the following quotations suggest about the writer's view on shared spaces?

'cutting edge'

(1)

'boost community spirit'

(1)

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

- 3 What is the **main** purpose of Text A?

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 Give **one** idea from Text B about why people moved away from the countryside.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

Answer questions 5 and 6 with a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

5 In Text B, the paragraph beginning 'Urban planning was started...' implies that:

- A housing conditions were improved so people could clean less
- B it was easy to improve people's housing conditions in cities
- C housing conditions were improved so people could work more
- D urban planning was damaging to people's quality of life

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 In Text B, 'blood, sweat and tears' is an example of:

- A command
- B alliteration
- C exclamation
- D metaphor

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





**7** Identify **two** language features used in Text C to present views about the new road scheme in town.

Give an example to support each answer.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

**(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)**

**8** Your friend wants to know if technology can help with urban planning.

Using Text B and Text C, tell your friend about technology that helps with urban planning.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**(Total for Question 8 = 5 marks)**



9 Give **one** quotation from Text B and **one** quotation from Text C that suggest how air pollution can be caused.

Quotation from Text B

.....  
..... (1)

Quotation from Text C

.....  
..... (1)

**(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)**

10 Use Text A and Text C to answer this question.

Explain how these texts have similar ideas on how shared spaces can improve road use.

Give examples from **both** texts to support your answer.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(Total for Question 10 = 5 marks)**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



**11** You are preparing a talk on how urban planning changed the way people lived in the past.

Which text is the **most** useful when preparing your talk?

Give **one** reason for your choice and **one** example to support your answer.

Text ..... (1)

Reason ..... (1)

Example ..... (1)

**(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)**

**12** You want to know more about road safety issues that affect children.

Identify **one** piece of evidence from **each** of the three texts that tells you about road safety issues that affect children.

Text A ..... (1)

Text B ..... (1)

Text C ..... (1)

**(Total for Question 12 = 3 marks)**



Answer question 13 with a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

13 Which statement below is an accurate summary of points made in the texts?

- A Texts A and B both agree there will be more cars in the future.
- B Texts B and C both claim people use their phones too much.
- C Texts A and C both show removing road signs causes accidents.
- D Texts B and C both suggest that the population is decreasing.

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 30 MARKS**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.

Images used within this paper may be from [www.clipart.com](http://www.clipart.com) or from Pearson Asset Library.

